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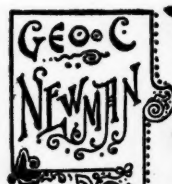
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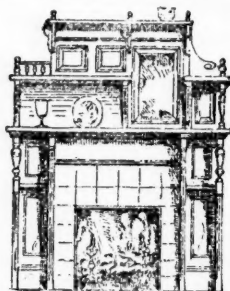
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE topic uppermost in this region, this week, has been the weather. From Philadelphia southward to Washington, and northward and eastward to limits not yet determined, the experiences of the human family in the presence of the most violent storm ever known here,—or at least now remembered,—have engrossed the attention of everybody, without respect of age, condition, or situation. The storm struck Philadelphia and its neighborhood very early on Monday morning, and by daylight had become what must be considered a "blizzard." Rain had been falling, but it being now changed to snow, this was driven by a most furious wind, and drifted wildly everywhere in city and country. The wind then continued until well on in the evening of Tuesday, and the mercury fell on Monday night to nearly zero.

The consequence of this was that the railroads were blocked in every direction, and telegraph lines prostrated. Practically, there was no communication between Philadelphia and the region about it, during the latter part of Monday and throughout Tuesday, a few local trains only getting in and out on some roads, while generally there was an absolute blockade. Not until Wednesday, on most of the roads, and Thursday, on those to New York, was travel fairly resumed.

The experiences of New York were the same as have just been described, except that they were even more serious. Precisely how much that city suffered is scarcely known here, at this writing, as there has been, yet, practically no communication, except by telephone, the wires of which, it seems, are more securely placed. The loss of life has not been great, in any direction, except probably with shipping along the coast, from which we shall undoubtedly have many chapters of disaster and suffering.

THE Senate has passed the bill to give pensions to those soldiers and sailors of the War for the Union who are unable to support themselves, whether by reason of old age or sickness, and also to the parents, unmarried widows or minor children of the deceased soldier, who are in a similar situation. Service for three months and honorable discharge must be proved in every case under the bill, and no pension is to be given where the inability to self-support is the effect of vicious habits. Soldiers and sailors are to get twelve dollars a month; their relatives on the scale specified in previous pension laws.

As the country has pensioned off all the soldiers of the War with Mexico, which ended thirteen years before that for the Union began, and did so on the general presumption that men mustered out of service in 1848 were by this time unable to support themselves, there certainly is a fair presumption in favor of taking care of such of the soldiers of the later war as are found to be in that condition. It is said that not less than nine thousand of them are living in the almshouses of the country; and this is a small proportion of the hundreds of thousands of all ages up to forty-five, who enlisted in the war. We can better afford to take care of these and similar cases out of the nation's overflowing treasury, than to leave them as a burden upon the local government of the country. And in a moral sense we cannot afford to do anything else.

Past experience should put the Senate on its guard against the manipulation of this bill by the House and its Committee on Pensions. The objectionable features at which Mr. Cleveland aimed his veto last time were all introduced by the House Committee, and insisted upon in conference.

THE House Committee to investigate Trusts begins its work just as the Committee of the New York Senate brings its hearings

to a close. Thus far the Sugar Trust has occupied the attention of the Committee, and certainly the Committee have had no reason to complain of want of frankness. With the exception of the list of persons who hold the certificates of stock in the Trust, the Committee have been told all they asked to know; and on this one point they did not insist. It seems that the Trust is an arrangement of certain New York and New England refiners to insure each other against low prices. It is a combination not of corporations, but of the stockholders in corporations, who agree in this way to throw all their dividends into a common pool, and to share equally all round. The corporations appear in the matter only in so far as the dividends are to be paid in block into the pool, instead of being distributed first to the stockholders. Of course, this implies an entire cessation of competition, as regards prices, between the corporations whose stockholders have taken this action. It finds its correlative in understandings as to prices at which unrefined sugar shall be bought and refined sugars sold. And it is admitted that sugar has risen something like one cent a pound in New York since the compact was made. And as New York has made itself the chief port of entry for raw sugars, the price at that point controls the price for the rest of the country.

In defense of the arrangement it, is alleged (1) that the business of refining sugar was suffering heavily through over-competition. Eighteen firms have failed within a brief time,—a larger proportion than in any other business. (2) That any attempt of the Trust to force sugar up to an unreasonable price would cause a great importation of beet sugar from Europe, as the duties are too low to keep it out. (3) That the price of sugar is reasonably low, being less than ever before in our history. One member of the Committee alleged that sugar was cheaper in Wisconsin in 1845 than it is to-day, although transportation cost so much more. This we venture to doubt. The duty on raw sugar in 1845 was two and one-half cents a pound; on refined sugar, six cents. The highest duty on sugar now is three and one-half cents a pound, and raw sugars pay only one and four-tenths cents a pound. It certainly would be a wonderful tribute to the effect of the high tariff of 1842, if refiners paid a heavier duty on the raw material, and with a much higher barrier between them and foreign competition than now exists, sold their product at so much lower price as this gentleman's statement implies. Our memory does not go back to 1845, but it does to 1857, when sugar paid only twenty-four per cent. *ad valorem* on all grades, so that the refining business enjoyed no protection whatever. In those days sugar nearly as brown as molasses was sold for "a fip" a pound,—the price we now pay for pure granulated sugar.

THE Committee of Ways and Means persist in their purpose to hear nobody's protest against their proposed Tariff. In the present instance the workingmen have been very forward in demanding a hearing, and Mr. McKinley made a motion that they be heard, even if their employers should not be. This also was voted down. The next thing is to move that the House hear them, if its Committee will not. And if the House refuse, the Senate can correct the wrong, by directing its Committee to hear all objections before reporting the bill, if it ever should come up from the House.

This action of the Ways and Means Committee is a height of insolence toward the people which finds its parallel only in the attempt of Southern members to destroy the right of petition, when they thought it would be used against slavery. John Quincy Adams was too much for them in that case. The Republican Senate will be too much for the Southern Bourbons in this.

The manufacturers of steel pens are among the people whom

this proposed Tariff would injure to a very great extent. Such pens never were so good as they now are, and as for their cheapness they sell at wholesale for little if anything more than the present duty. But Mr. Mills would put down the duty to a figure which would put a stop to their manufacture in this country, and he refuses to hear a word in objection.

THE State Department is taking steps to secure a new Treaty with China, which will enable us to continue the exclusion of Chinese labor from our country. Is there any need for a new Treaty? The Angell Treaty of 1879 authorized such exclusion for a reasonable time. Congress voted that twenty years would be a reasonable time, but President Arthur vetoed the bill on the ground that that would be too long. If this Congress agrees with that which passed the bill now in force, it can extend the term for another ten years, without any violation of the Treaty. Even if the law were not to be renewed, the law which permanently forbids the importation of labor under contract ought to suffice. The Chinese coolies are brought under contract by the Six Companies, and should not be admitted on that ground alone.

At last there seems to be some prospect of the passage of a reasonable international copyright law. All the parties interested have agreed to support Mr. Chace's measure. The Copyright League abandons the bill Mr. Hawley introduced for it at the last session. New York and Boston have joined hands with Philadelphia. Printers and publishers are of one mind. And with a long and strong pull, the bill may be got through the House, as it almost certainly will through the Senate.

Protectionists should give the Chace bill a hearty support for these reasons: (1) It carefully provides for the protection of the American industries engaged in book-making,—to the disgust of the *New York Times*. It does not propose to extend to English printers and publishers that monopoly of the American market for English books, which is what they mean when they talk of international copyright. (2) It will do very much to stimulate the young and thriving, but at present ill paid business of book-writing. At present American authors compete with their British competitors on terms as unfair as Free Trade could establish for any of our ordinary manufactures. The bill redresses this inequality to the advantage of both British and American authors. (3) The only objection that can be urged against the bill is that it will increase somewhat the price of books. But every Protectionist believes that "better than a low price for a thing is a fair price," and that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," which should be living wages at the least. Nor will any law ever restore the reign of dear books. Wood-pulp, stereotyping and cheap magazines have put an end to high prices even in England, and in America their influence has been still more decisive.

THE Boston Chamber of Commerce agrees with the corresponding bodies of New York and Philadelphia that the time has come for our Government to do something for our shipping. Nor do they find that something to be the Free Trade plan of opening our registration to vessels of foreign build. They think that the policy of bounties and subsidies, open and concealed, which other countries have been following for nearly half a century, leaves us no choice, if we are to have a merchant marine worthy of the name. And with the quarrel between the two great English lines and the British post-office still in fresh memory, they think we might take a leaf out of John Bull's book, and keep the carrying of our mails for American ships, even if it does cost a little more. That is the course to which English public opinion drove their post-office. The arrangement to let the German line stopping at Southampton take the London mails was virtually cancelled on the grounds that the payments for carrying the mails should go to build up the British merchant marine. So all English letters, not specifically marked for Southampton, go to Liverpool at the cost of a day's delay. In America we are only beginning to feel as Protectionist as England does in this matter.

THE hearings before the four judges appointed to grant licenses—Judges Fell, Gordon, Wilson, and Bregy,—are conducted in a way which indicates that those gentlemen are fully alive to the importance of their position as guardians of the city against the granting of licenses to unsuitable persons. The counsel employed by some of the applicants for license have tried to impress upon the judges the notion that they are sitting as a court in the ordinary sense, and that they can neither elicit evidence nor give it weight except under the severe restrictions which the law of evidence imposes in ordinary cases. Instead of accepting this notion the judges have questioned applicants very freely and under oath as to their violations of law in the past, whenever such violations have been alleged in remonstrances. They have found a considerable number admitting that they had held licenses and sold liquor years before they were naturalized. But as both naturalization and license are matters of public record, it was altogether useless to refuse to answer in this case. A frank answer only saved the court's time. In other cases violations of the specific conditions of license were admitted, such as selling liquor on Sunday, which it would have been much harder to prove. On the whole the judges, while showing every desire to give fair play, also evince a laudable determination to weed the business of its lawless element.

A NOVEL feature in the great strike of the locomotive engineers of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad is an order from Judge Dundy of the United States District Court at Omaha, which not only requires the Union Pacific railroad to take the traffic of the road as usual, but forbids the engineers of that line to "strike, combine, or confederate for the purpose of organizing or advising a strike." It seems to us that this order constitutes a very grave encroachment upon the liberty of the people. To strike is no more than to cease to work under conditions which the striker thinks disadvantageous, or distasteful. By a strict application of the principle of this decision, the freedmen of the South might be remanded to virtual slavery. Of course, if the engineers had a contract of any kind with the Union Pacific, it would be very proper for the Court to hold them to its terms. But when the railroad holds itself free to dismiss them all or any of them at short notice or none at all, it certainly is not equitable to refuse them the power to dismiss the railroad.

Mr. C. J. Greene, the Railroad attorney who obtained this remarkable decision from Judge Dundy, proceeded upon the doctrine of "conspiracy" in this case, but gave it a remarkable extension. He practically argued that it was possible to convince a single person of conspiracy. For, he argued, when workmen "combine together for an unlawful purpose, and in furtherance thereof agree to strike, or to organize a strike, they thereby place in the hands of such combination their individual right to quit employment and thereafter are the agents of such combination acting for the entire body. When the strike occurs, each individual not only quits work for himself, but for every other member of the combination." And on this ground he obtained an order, which if stiffened into a permanent injunction after the case has been argued, would enable the railroad to prosecute and punish any man who left work, even though no other one had done so at all.

No doubt the doctrine of "conspiracy in restraint of trade," now happily abolished in Pennsylvania as in England, so far as Trades' Unions are concerned, can be made to yield wonderful results in the hands of a corporation lawyer and a complaisant judge. But it is not a doctrine which suits our longitude. Even England, the country whose judges originated it, has had the wit to perceive that this is a case in which legal notions and traditions must be readjusted to the new balance of social forces. We trust that Judge Dundy will have the good sense to see this, and to rule that the unquestionable obligation of the Union Pacific to take the traffic of the Burlington & Quincy road does not carry with it the obligation of locomotive engineers to run the trains of the former road. The Inter-State Commerce law prescribes no such obligation.

THE Republicans in the New York Senate have resolved in caucus to make the Crosby High License bill a party measure. There was some opposition to this proposal, which had a certain justification in the failure of the State Convention to commit the party to any well defined policy. But the majority were creditably in earnest, and the resolution was carried with but seven dissenting votes. Of course, the bill will not receive Governor Hill's signature; but it will put the Republicans in a position to ask the help of reasonable temperance men in electing a Republican governor next time. And as the new measure has been drafted to meet the objections the Governor found to the bill of last session, it will oblige him to commit himself to the liquor interest in finding reasons for withholding his signature.

THE province of Manitoba continues firm in its assertion of its right to charter a railroad southward to the American line. Its representatives at Ottawa refuse to agree to anything less than the acknowledgment of this right, and the persistency of the Dominion government in denying it may result in the withdrawal of the province from the Dominion. The Act of Parliament which constituted the Dominion also prescribed the steps by which a province may withdraw, and resume its independent position within the British Empire. In this way it was thought possible to avoid the dangers of a war of secession, and without this door of retreat several of the provinces would have refused to come into the new confederation, as Newfoundland still does. But it would be very awkward for the government of Canada to have Manitoba go out. That step most probably would be followed by the withdrawal of British Columbia, as it would be cut off from the rest of the Dominion, and its people never have shown much attachment to the Dominion. This would leave Canada burdened with a public debt incurred to consolidate these provinces with the rest by building the Canada Pacific railroad. But on the other hand, if it allow of the proposed railroad in Manitoba, the purpose of the Canada Pacific railroad will be defeated, as commerce will begin to flow in the natural channel to the south, rather than that artificial one eastward, which Canada has been creating for it. Either way the Ottawa government will be brought to serious embarrassment, which is the penalty of the mistake it made in spending vast sums of public money on a basis quite insecure, and in trying to fight against the natural trend of commerce.

MR. GOSCHEN has made a very clever move as regards the English national debt. For some decades the effort has been made to pay off the principal of a considerable slice of the debt by converting the perpetual annuities of which it is composed into life annuities. This has been the work of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, who induce holders of consols to accept a higher rate of interest for the term of their lives, on condition that at their death the consols shall become the property of the Sinking Fund. But no attempt has been made to reduce the interest, because it was assumed that the three per cent. which the government is paying was as low as money could be had. As the debt was contracted at a heavy discount the real rate of interest is much higher than we now are paying on our national debt. But this form of loan was forced upon the government by the London money-lenders in order to prevent the redemption of the debt, and thus make it practically a mass of permanent annuities. So long as money was worth more than three per cent., the debt could not be reduced without loss to the nation. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a hundred millions in hand, he could do better for the country in lending it at market rates than in buying up consols with it. But since money became so plenty that the rate of interest obtainable fell below the three per cent. paid on consols, the situation has changed. The policy of redemption was begun by Mr. Gladstone; that of funding at lower interest is set on foot by Mr. Goschen, with Mr. Gladstone's entire approval.

He proposes to amalgamate the £560,000,000 of national indebtedness into a single stock held on the same terms as regards

both interest and redemption, and to pay the interest four times a year, instead of twice as now. And he proposes to reduce the rate of interest to two and three-quarters per cent. at once, and to two and a half per cent. after fifteen years. The new issues are to be guaranteed against compulsory redemption for thirty-five years. By this step he will save £1,400,000 a year at once, and £2,800,000 when the second reduction takes place. But he offers holders of consols and other parts of the debt five shillings premium on the £100, if they will agree to his offer by April 12. If they refuse it, he will buy them out with the proceeds of the sale of the new stock. This last announcement implies that he has been in negotiation with the great money-lenders, and has their promise of money enough to carry out the scheme in the face of any amount of opposition. They will take the new stock, if the present owners of the national debt refuse it. And to those owners he offers what they never have had before, viz.: a formal security against immediate redemption.

The measure met with no opposition in the House of Commons; but it must have carried dismay to a very large class in England. The national debt has been, ever since it was created, a favorite mode of investment for people who were too conservative to take risks. It has been none the less popular since the purchasing power of money has increased, and a given sum of interest on consols has commanded a far greater amount of the material comforts of life. The owners of consols have been the favored class in England, as their semi-annual interest has been independent of shifts in trade. Even hard times have but made them more comfortable by forcing down prices of all commodities, while their incomes, unlike those from trades or professions, and even from land, have remained undiminished. This fact helps to explain the callousness with which a large part of London society has contemplated the general depression of manufacturing and agricultural interests. But now the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a Tory ministry proposes to cut down their interest, and to bring them for the first time within reach of the changes which have modified the industrial situation of their country. And he warns them that if they will not take 2½ per cent. for their money, there are plenty waiting the chance to replace them in the list of the country's creditors. If Mr. Gladstone had done this, if he had fulfilled the prophecies made years ago by a Tory organ that "he would be attacking the national debt next," it might have been borne as part of the general phenomenon of the power of evil over human affairs. But that a Tory ministry should put forward such a plan for him to praise is a thing hardly to be borne.

OF the death of the Emperor William and the succession of his son as Frederick III., we have spoken elsewhere. Authorities are divided as to the extent to which it will affect the European situation. On the one hand, "Unser Fritz," while a soldier is not a militarist, and is cordially hated by that party, as is his wife also. On the other hand, he has not his father's anxiety to treat the Czar with such deference as must ward off a conflict. Thus far there have been no indications as to the future, except Mr. Goschen's announcement that the British ministry have become less apprehensive of an outbreak than they were. Does this mean that the Queen's son-in-law will support the Coburg prince's claims in Bulgaria? He might do worse.

THE REVENUE STRUGGLE.

MR. RANDALL'S Revenue and Tariff bill has now been introduced and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It abolishes the tobacco taxes unreservedly, reduces the tax on spirituous liquors from 90 to 50 cents a gallon, exempts alcohol for use in the arts from taxation, and also exempts beer which contains less than 2½ per cent. of alcohol. It reduces the duty on steel from \$17 to \$14 a ton, instead of Mr. Mills's \$11 a ton. It increases the duties on tin plates from 1 to 2.1 cents a pound, and that on cotton-ties from 35 per cent. *ad valorem* to one cent a

pound. The duties on sugar are left unchanged, and those on rice are reduced by a quarter of a cent a pound. The duty on salt is lowered, but not removed as in Mr. Randall's proposed bill of a year ago. The duties on the finer grades of cotton yarns are lowered. No change is made in the duties on wool, except a slight reduction on the coarse wools required for carpet making. The duties on worsted goods are granted a protective rate, while there is a considerable reduction of the duties on woolen dress goods.

The bill as a whole is a notable improvement upon anything Mr. Randall has heretofore proposed. It shows that he has been taking the manufacturers into his counsels, and that he aims even more at the equalization of the Tariff than its reduction. And for the purpose of reducing the revenue the measure probably would answer better than that of Mr. Mills. But with all its merits, it is not such a measure as Republicans can accept. Its good points are well enough, but its bad points are more dangerous than anything in Mr. Mills's bill. Mr. Mills is powerless to reduce the Tariff, because he has no majority behind him except where he and Mr. Randall are agreed. It is the reductions Mr. Randall and his followers will accept which are likely to command the assent of the House. And as his proposals about salt, steel rails, and cotton and woolen cloths are not such as Republicans can accept, they must consider the danger of taking any step which would help to bring the measure before the House. Once it were brought under consideration, it might be found impossible to amend it by raising those rates which it puts so low as to be non-Protective.

For it must be kept in mind by Republicans that their first duty is to prevent the success of the Free Trade assault. They are bound, of course, not to obstruct a proper readjustment of the revenue; they are further bound to promote this, as far as they can; but such a readjustment as would betray the interests of American industry they are bound to oppose, in a still greater degree. It is very well that Mr. Randall now shows himself less disposed to weaken the Protective line than he has been at times in the past, but his help to Protection is incidental not primary, and the danger that his bill may furnish the means by which a Free Trade breach may be made is one to be carefully considered and guarded.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

IT is forty years since a brother and heir presumptive of the reigning King of Prussia startled Baron Bunsen and the other inmates of the Prussian embassy by arriving in London without any notice given. He had left Berlin because his personal unpopularity in that time of agitation made it easier for the government to keep matters smooth in his absence than it would be if the sight of him were to act as a constant irritant to the peoples' nerves. So he went to London, lived for several months in the embassy, cultivated the acquaintance of Prince Albert, and returned to Berlin only when the political fever of 1848 had subsided. This princely refugee of 1848 is the man whom Germany and nearly all Europe mourn in 1888 with the sense of a personal loss. It was he who in 1867 solved Germany's age-long problem by bursting the Bund and putting Prussia at the head of a federal union of all the North German States. It was he whom the assembled sovereigns of Germany, in 1871, greeted as Emperor of Germany in the grand salon erected at Versailles to the glory of the King who had plundered and devastated the Fatherland. It was he who enlarged the boundaries of the federation by the voluntary adhesion of the three South German States and the conquest of Holstein and Sleswick and the annexation of Elsan and Lothringen. His reign has been that in which national wrongs have been righted, national aspirations realized, and Germany raised to the first position in Europe.

Never did the principle of heredity find a clearer illustration than in the case of the Emperor William. There have been weak and feeble men among the Hohenzollerns. None of the three

men who stand in the line of succession after the great Frederick can be counted strong men. The last of the three, Frederick William IV., was a man of some fine qualities and good aspirations; but he lacked good sense. He was, as Strauss said, a Romanticist on the throne. His cure for current evil was to go back to the ideas and principles of the Middle Ages. He was a broken reed in the stirring-times which attended the opening of his reign, and he showed equal weakness in giving way to the passionate reaction against everything modern and liberal in his later years. His death left the Prussian kingship discredited in the eye of the German nation, whatever servile place holders and courtly theologians might think of his policy and its fruits. And nothing better was expected from his unpopular, stingy martinet of a brother, who ascended the throne in 1861. It was expected the reactionary futility of the previous reign would be repeated on a pettier scale.

But blood will tell. Even in the weakest of the Hohenzollerns there are survivals of the fine, business-like qualities which the race derives from its trading progenitors at Nuremberg. And they all stand out in contrast to the rest of the royal caste of Europe, in that they are at least as sane after their fiftieth year as before it. In Emperor William the Hohenzollerns are seen at their best. He had their gift of knowing a capable man for a difficult piece of work, and of standing by him when once he was discovered. It will be said that Bismarck and Von Moltke made his reign illustrious. But the test of a competent sovereign is not that he can do the work of a Bismarck or a Von Moltke, but that he secures them the chance to do it. The career of the great Chancellor has been greatly varied. He was not born in the saddle; he has had to keep his place in it in the face of court factions and hostile parties. And to that nothing has helped so much as the loyal confidence the dead Emperor felt in his great servant. Through the earlier part of his career William saved Bismarck to Germany, and saved him from the very people who in recent years have exalted the Chancellor into an infallible authority, to whom they sacrificed their own convictions as to what was best for the country.

The verdict of history, it is true, will not be as laudatory of the Emperor's reign as his eulogists now are. It will discount much of the praise bestowed upon him. Such of its results as are founded on the rock of sound political principle will be seen to be even more valuable than we now appraise it. The unification of the German people under one national government, the aid given to the unification of Italy, and the overthrow of the Empire of Napoleon III. are results of great worth. So was the rescue of Holstein from Danish rule. But not such was the wresting of Sleswick from the Danes, and the breach of the pledge to restore the northern half of it. Not such was the annexation of districts of distinctly French nationality and speech to the German Empire. Not such the military policy which these annexations have rendered necessary, and which have cost Germany more than the fee simple value of all the lands in question, and have driven Germans by hundreds of thousands to seek a home in lands where military conscription in time of peace is unknown. Not such was the needless and fruitless conflict with the Roman Catholic Church over points on which the Church was defending its own rights to be a church, and not to be degraded into a branch of the civil service of the German Empire. Here the wood, hay, and stubble of greedy and short-sighted policy took the place of principle, and has wrought results which are sure to pass away. But after all deductions, the years 1861-1888 will be held to constitute one of the most memorable reigns in the history of Germany.

The old man's death came in time to make his son Emperor, and to give this just and liberal prince and his like-minded wife a chance to impress themselves on the country. How long the new reign will last, not even the physicians seem to be able to say. But we incline to the belief that it will be measured by years, and not by months or weeks. If so, Germany will see changes which will affect the whole of Europe. The time has not yet come for such a restitution of unjustly annexed provinces as would put an end to

the necessity for great standing armies in Central Europe. But it has come for such a policy as will make Russia feel the weight of Germany's hand, rather than find Germany ready to put up with indignity from the Czar. It has come for making the Romanoffs recognize that the day of Russian dictation in the affairs of Central Europe, which the Allies brought to an end in 1856, cannot be restored after twenty years' abeyance. And at home the militarism which has been carried into every sphere of social life will be brought to an end by the rule of a royal pair whose standards of value are not military.

Already, it is said, there are indications of the growth of a party hostile to the Emperor Frederick III. and a proposal to set him aside as incapacitated by illness for the work of reigning. But nothing will come of these. The new Emperor is already at the Capital. He gives evidence of the possession of every power but that of speech, which he has not as yet recovered. The little plots to thrust his son into the foremost place, and to represent him as designated to the regency by his dying grandfather, will avail nothing against the clearly legitimate right to the kingship. And all who wish to see Germany advancing on the lines of liberality and equality must unite in the aspiration: "Long live Frederick the Third!"

THE PROPOSED CITY HALL PLAZA.

A MOVEMENT exceeding in dimensions, though similar in character to, that of the "Open Space" Association, mentioned in these columns last week, has been begun in this city,—its purpose being to secure for the public a large open space surrounding the new City Hall, at Broad and Market streets. A meeting to consider the plan was held on Tuesday evening, at which, notwithstanding the storm embargo, there was a good attendance and some intelligent discussion of a preliminary character. The suggestion there was to clear the wholospace between Chestnut and Arch and 13th and 15th streets, excepting a few great buildings,—the Mint, the Masonic Temple, the two churches, (Broad and Arch), St. George's Hall, and the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Our readers will doubtless recall how often THE AMERICAN has urged that something of this sort should be done, though we have been content, heretofore, with proposing the opening of the spaces between the City Hall and Chestnut Street,—i. e., the two half blocks between Juniper and Broad, and Broad and Merrick, south of the Hall. From the very first, this ought to have been included in the city's plans, and the property should have been secured for public use, when it was of small value. Even five years ago, there was not a building upon it, except the Mint, of any considerable value, and there had been no serious rise in the valuation of the ground. Nor, indeed, has there yet been great improvement in buildings, though there will be at a very early day,—the Girard Life and Trust Company being upon the point of beginning a large and costly structure on Chestnut street at the corner of Broad.

We should suppose that no live citizen of Philadelphia could fail to appreciate fully the need of taking some prompt measures in the direction proposed. Whether the larger plan be feasible or not is a question that ought to be immediately considered. It was estimated, at the meeting, that the property to be cleared for the great Plaza, (omitting the buildings named), would cost about twelve millions of dollars, for which it was proposed the city issue 3 per cent. bonds, and pay them off by a sinking fund of \$200,000 a year, in 30 years, making an annual charge of about \$600,000 a year for that time, and adding on the present taxable value about ten mills to the city tax rate. We do not undertake to confirm any of these figures, nor to support any conclusions resting upon them, but they are entitled to close and careful consideration. The plan itself is of vital interest.

It would be a grave misfortune for Philadelphia if the City Hall should now be completely shut in. The streets enclosing its site are so narrow that when lofty buildings,—such as are sure to be erected, unless the public shall have control of the matter,—are placed on the opposite side, the Hall will have neither air, light, nor distant view proportioned to its character, and will stand, for all the ages of the future, a melancholy monument to the short-sighted miscalculation of the people of the years when it was built. The sum now suggested as the price of the property around it is a large one, of course, but it is trifling compared with what would be needed to acquire it in the year 1900, by which time, unless the improvement shall be now accomplished, the public regret over the situation will not be represented by any such sum as ten or

twelve millions of dollars. Every year will add to the misfortune, and every year will increase the difficulty of remedying it.

There are some modifications of the plan that ought to be feasible. The Mint should be removed to a place where more space for it could be secured. The national government should do this. Cannot the city supply a site, and so clear the place it now occupies, without any cost? The front of the Pennsylvania Railroad station should be set back at least fifty feet from Merrick street. It is not only too close to the public building, but the sidewalk along Merrick street is absurdly narrow and insufficient for the throngs of people who continually pass and repass. The railroad company is understood to be making plans to enlarge the building, and extend it down to Market street; if these include a frontage on the present Merrick street line, it will be a real misfortune to the public when carried out. There should be a large increase of the sidewalk space along the front of the building, and the station itself be drawn back toward the Schuylkill to the extent needed for this increase.

The movement in behalf of the Plaza plan cannot afford to lose time. If it is to be accomplished at all, it must be now. There should be a prompt realization of this by all who appreciate the dignity and value the interests of Philadelphia. To build such a City Hall and then shut it in closely by buildings of equal height would be a marvel indeed for the future to wonder over.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.¹

THAT a man, to whom a primrose is only a primrose, is sometimes irritating in common life we are free to confess, but it is to his love of systematic experiment, of exactitude in observation, and in recording observations, that we owe our advance in exact and systematic knowledge in all branches of science, and not least in that dark corner so long left unexplored, and turned over to ignorance and imposture, variously known as trance, mesmerism, animal magnetism, Braidism, hypnotism, electro-biology, or artificial somnambulism. Such phenomena have been observed from the earliest times, and regarded with superstitious awe—they would seem to be as old as the history of the race—and yet it is within a very few years only that they have begun to obtain scientific recognition and careful investigation.

The origin of the name magnetism does not date back very far. During the Middle Ages the belief was common that the magnet possessed powers as a curative agent, and cases are mentioned in which it was believed to have produced anæsthesia in the human body. A deep impression seems to have been made by its power of action at a distance. In the works of Paracelsus we find probably the first mention of the afterward common belief that the human body possesses a property analogous to magnetism, by virtue of which a healthy man can act upon and heal one attacked by disease. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many scholars recognized the existence of a universal principle such as was pointed out by Paracelsus, and hoped by its aid to explain all natural phenomena. But the world first went mad over magnetism when Antoine Mesmer came to Paris and began to expound his theory of the magnetic fluid in 1779. Mesmer was born in Germany, probably in 1734; he studied medicine in Vienna, and in 1766 presented as a thesis for his degree a paper entitled, "The Influence of the Planets in the Cure of Diseases." In this he maintained that the heavenly bodies act upon us by virtue of an all-pervading fluid which he called animal magnetism. It was by the aid of this fluid that he proposed to cure all diseases. At first he operated with the aid of metallic tractors, but soon abandoned them and cured by making passes with the hand. His cures made some noise in Vienna, but after his coming to Paris his popularity was so great that he was compelled to make use of the strangest devices to accommodate the throngs of his patients. One of these, the famous *baquet* or trough, is worthy of mention. The *baquet* was a circular oaken case about a foot high, which was placed in the centre of a large room. At the bottom of this tub was a layer of powdered glass and iron filings, and upon this lay two rings of bottles, an inner ring with the necks converging towards the center of the tub, and an outer ring with the necks directed towards the circumference. The vessel was sometimes filled with water, and sometimes used dry. The lid was pierced with holes, from which proceeded iron rods to be held in the hands of the patients. Some thirty patients could be seated around the vessel at once, and after they had taken their places and been connected with each other by cords, strict silence was enjoined. The room was dimly lighted, and soft music was heard from an adjoining room. Then followed the curious phenomena attributed to the magnetic fluid. Some of them are thus described by Bailly who observed them:

¹ ANIMAL MAGNETISM. By Alfred Binet and Charles Féré, Assistant Physician at the Salpêtrière. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1888.

"Some patients remain calm, and experience nothing; others cough, spit, feel slight pain, a local or general heat, and fall into sweats; others are agitated and tormented by convulsions. These convulsions are remarkable for their number, duration, and force, and have been known to persist for more than three hours. They are characterized by involuntary jerking movements in all the limbs and in the whole body, by contraction of the throat, by twitchings in the hypochondriac and epigastric regions, by dimness and rolling of the eyes, by piercing cries, tears, hiccough, and immoderate laughter. They are preceded or followed by a state of languor or dreaminess, by a species of depression, and even by stupor."

The convulsive state which ended the sitting in the case of impressionable subjects was termed the *crisis*. When the crisis was violent, patients were carried into a padded room, where they could do themselves no injury, and allowed to recover gradually from the effects of the treatment. While all this was going on, Mesmer, dressed in lilac silk, walked with his assistants to and fro, breathing upon one subject, touching another with his hand, making passes towards a third. The apparent effects of his actions were very great, and they were held to be most efficacious in producing the crisis. As it became impossible for one man, even with the assistance of the *baquet*, to magnetize all who desired healing, the master was compelled to magnetize a tree at the end of the *Rue Bondy*, and thousands of sick people, attaching themselves to it with cords, waited patiently for the curative influence. This would seem to be as far as magnetic absurdity could reasonably be carried, even by an enthusiast like Mesmer; but in his old age he is said to have gone still further. According to Carpenter, he on one occasion having advised his pupils to bathe only in water which had been exposed to sunlight, and being asked the reason of this advice, gravely responded that he had once magnetized the sun, and that thenceforward the rays had a peculiar and healing virtue derived from this operation. Finally the Government interfered and appointed a commission, in 1784, to investigate Mesmer's claims, and upon this served our countryman, Benjamin Franklin. The commission reported adversely to the new magnetic fluid, and attributed all the phenomena to the imagination of the patient, overlooking altogether the peculiarity of the nervous condition produced by the passes of Mesmer. Another commission, representing the Royal Society of Medicine, made a similar report. It is highly probable that some of the phenomena observed were genuine, and that the commissioners missed a little fire in the smoke of superstitious marvels which hung over the movement. But the scientific world set the whole matter aside as a popular delusion. In 1825 a second commission was appointed by the Academy of Medicine, which reported more favorably, but the Academy refused to publish its report; and though men here and there urged its claims, the whole subject was, we may say, first forced into scientific recognition by Braid, a Manchester surgeon, in 1840-50. Braid found that certain persons, by looking fixedly at and concentrating attention upon some bright object placed a few inches from and a little above the eyes, could produce in themselves a peculiar nervous condition, which he called the hypnotic state,—a, so to speak, sleep-waking condition. The eyes of the subject would close, his head fall, his limbs relax, and he would be apparently asleep, yet often quite conscious of what was going on around him. He would become an automaton, incapable of self-direction but able to carry out the commands of another. His very senses could be imposed upon, and he could readily be made to believe anything suggested to him in a firm tone. Any part of his body could be made insensible to pain by suggesting that he could feel nothing in that part—in short, all the ordinary phenomena with which we are so familiar on the stage of the professional mesmerist, Braid produced in his hypnotic subjects. The stages or states of hypnotism he did not very accurately discriminate, nor did he make a sufficient physiological study of his patients, his attention being largely directed to the phenomena of suggestion; but he did great service in showing that we have to do with a real nervous condition, produced readily without the aid of a magnetizer, and separating from this phenomenon the clairvoyance, mind-reading, prescribing for diseases in the trance state, etc., which had brought the whole subject into discredit with scholars. Some still attributed all the phenomena to imposture, but they are easily verified, and experimenters have multiplied until now hypnotism and its allied states stand as a recognized department of experimental psychology, and more or less active work is being done in this department in Germany, Italy, France, England, and America. In Italy, Tamburini, and Seppili have experimented largely on hysterical patients, as have also the physicians of the Salpêtrière in France. This may account for the similarity of the results attained by the two schools,—results, some of which have not been verified elsewhere, and which should be held tentatively until so verified. In England and America the opportunities for experiment upon

patients of this class are not so good, as the Anglo-Saxon conscience has a prejudice against treating a nervous patient as a *corpus vile*, to be regarded merely as material for investigation. With us most subjects are apparently healthy, and trial alone will determine whether they readily pass into the hypnotic state or not. If one does not do so at the first trial, it does not indicate that he will not when tried a second or a third time. Some very readily pass into the condition, and some fail to do so even after repeated and prolonged endeavors, but in the opinion of certain experimenters, as for instance Binet and Féré, all may become hypnotics if sufficient pains be taken to bring them into the state. The law of habit makes itself felt here as elsewhere, and it is interesting to note how a subject who has at first succumbed only after some twenty minutes spent in gazing at a point and being stroked gently over the face or limbs, will after being hypnotized a number of times, pass into the sleep in a few seconds, or even, as sometimes happens, fall back at once when commanded in a firm tone to do so by the experimenter. It is often asked whether one can resist the influence by effort of will. This may be answered by saying that a successful experiment usually calls for the cooperation of the subject, but that in exceptional cases, such as those just referred to, or in the case of certain peculiarly susceptible hysterical subjects described by the experimenters of the Salpêtrière, resistance does not seem possible. As to methods of hypnotizing, almost any monotonous excitation of the sensory centers will serve, whether it be visual, auditory, or tactual. Braid's methods are very good, and perhaps the most commonly used. The phenomena as described by different observers differ widely, and this difference in results has brought suspicion upon them. But the difference is perhaps not greater than might have been expected from the complexity of the human organism, and from the thousand differences between one subject and another in constitution and habit, as well as from the difficulty of accurate and systematic observation in a new field.

It seems to be pretty generally admitted, however, that the hypnotic states may be classed as three: a lighter or so-called somnambulistic state, in which the subject is conscious of what goes on around him, usually remembers it when he returns to his normal condition, and seems more or less awake; a deeper lethargic state, in which he seems to be in a stupor, can be made to speak with difficulty, and upon recovering from which he remembers nothing which occurred while he was in this condition; and lastly a cataleptic state, characterized by the peculiar waxy plasticity of the muscles familiar to physicians, and into which a subject may sometimes be made to pass from the lethargic state, by further sensory excitation. The states are by no means clearly divided and the phenomena are very variable. The phenomena of suggestion, made so prominent by Braid and Carpenter, are perhaps the most interesting to the ordinary observer. It seems strange that the senses of a man in the lighter somnambulistic state, who still talks and reasons very well, should be imposed upon by every suggestion of his experimenter; that when sugar is put in his mouth, and he is told it is salt, he will taste salt, and not sugar; that when told that a rubber ball in his hand is an orange, he will smell the orange. And the phenomena of the so-called post-hypnotic suggestion are even more curious. When a man in a lethargy is commanded to cough three times half an hour after he will be awakened, and after he is awake remembers nothing that has been said to him while hypnotized, it is odd that he should faithfully carry out the mandate. And it may be remarked *en passant* that the question of the value of a feeling of responsibility in proving real moral responsibility is rendered disputable by the fact that he will blame himself only for the act done, and probably invent imaginary reasons to explain his doing it.

Many phenomena connected with the trance state attested by Mesmer and his followers, and quite set aside by Braid's hypothesis as to the nature and causes of hypnotism, are still discussed. The question of a magnetic fluid, which may affect a subject without his knowledge that he is being acted upon, still finds supporters, and experiments are detailed in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research which are regarded as looking in this direction. The results of the investigations of the French and Italian schools upon the influence of magnets would bring up again the whole question of Baron Reichenbach's "sensitives." Professor Barrett and others think that they have observed genuine mind-reading on the part of the hypnotized, and regard the condition peculiarly favorable to the occurrence of this phenomenon. But these results have not been generally verified, nor are they generally accepted, and one may suspend judgment until the whole subject has been more thoroughly explored. Fortunately the subject is attracting more and more attention, and its literature is increasing.

The new book on Animal Magnetism, by Binet and Féré, is very readable, and though chiefly taken up with reports of their own experiments and observations on patients at the Salpêtrière,

contains a brief but satisfactory account of the history of Animal Magnetism, and some references to the literature of the subject. They seem to have applied physical tests where this was possible, and to have been careful in their experiments. But it should be kept in mind in reading the book, that one is always liable to error,—in this field perhaps more than any others,—and that full credence should not be given to results obtained by only a few observers, and at one or two places. The chapters on induced hallucination and post hypnotic suggestion will be extremely interesting to the general reader, and the chapter on moral responsibility in the hypnotic state will furnish food for reflection to the moralist.

GEORGE STUART FULLERTON.

"THE MARCH OF ARTHUR."

IN a most curious and interesting collection of the popular songs of Brittany, translated from the original dialects into French by the French savant Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué, and published in Paris in 1867, is a war song entitled "The March of Arthur," which forms a valuable addition to the already large number of poems and legends relating to this renowned hero—or perhaps, it would be truer to say type of heroism—of the Middle Ages.

The Vicomte spent many years in Brittany gathering materials for this book, the idea of which had its rise in a domestic incident. His mother had rendered some kind service to a wandering songstress. The poor woman, filled with gratitude, had nothing to offer in return but her native songs, with the original character of which the Comtesse was so impressed, that she noted them down in her receipt book. "And such," says the Vicomte, "was the origin, in some sort, domestic,—I might almost dare to say pious—of the present collection." He tells us that in order to make it of more literary and philosophical value, he spent much time in those parts of Basse-Bretagne most rich in antiquities. He went to popular assemblies as well as to private reunions, he questioned tailors, shoemakers, and others. Beggars were particularly hopeful mines of information, old women did not escape his curious questionings, and children must leave their games, and sing out for him their little stock of song and story; in short, all the wandering and singing population of the country were laid under contribution. He found that the degree of intelligence among these people varied greatly, but in one respect they were all alike, they could not read, and, therefore, their songs had been handed down orally to them. In order to have the texts as complete and correct as possible, he had the same songs repeated to him over and over again by different persons, and in different localities.

The name of Arthur has always enjoyed great popularity in Brittany. Here we find Arthurian localities with names corresponding in many cases to those of Western England. Cornwall and Lyonesse become Cornwailles and Leonais, situated in which is Kerduel where Arthur is said to have held his court. There is also the island of Aiguillon or Avalon, the burial place of Arthur, corresponding to the insular Avalon of Glastonbury. So crowded is Brittany with spots sacred to the name of Arthur that it even boasts itself the birth-place of Arthurian traditions. However, crossing the Channel, we find Arthurian localities as thickly strewn over Cornwall, Somersetshire, Wales, and up through Southern Scotland. Recent researches into Arthurian localities by Mr. J. S. Stewart Glennie, the well-known Arthurian antiquary, seem to point to Southern Scotland as the birth-place of the historic Arthur or the Arthur of Nennius. Here we meet with the name of Arthur or of those connected with his history on every side. At Drummelszie, on the banks of the Tweed, we may pluck blossoms from the thorn which still flourishes over the grave of Merlin. In the church-yard of Meikle, on the borders of Perthshire and Forfarshire, we can muse by the grave marked by an ancient sculptured stone of Ganore, known better to us through Tennyson as Guinevere. The legend told of her death in this district is, that her husband, enraged at her faithlessness, caused her to be torn in pieces by wild horses, but this story we refuse to believe, preferring rather to agree with an old Scotchman, who wisely remarked after relating it, "The auld histories are maistly lees, I'm thinking."

After a careful study of Cymric history and Arthurian literature in conjunction with his topographical investigations, Mr. Glennie seems to think himself justified in holding this heretical opinion in regard to the historic Arthur. He sums up by saying that the chief characters of the Arthurian legends are connected with the North. Not only are the localities to be found in Scotland, but they are all in the most natural relation to each other, and hence that the romances must have had as their bases historic characters, adventures, and conflicts of pre-mediæval Scotland, and Arthur was *Guledig* or *dux bellorum* of the Northern Cymry, or what is now Southern Scotland. This hypothesis, suggested with

more or less distinctness from time to time by Chahuers, Sir Walter Scott, a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (1842), and several others, is in direct opposition to the one generally established, according to which the historic Arthur was a King of Wales or Cornwall and the leader of the Western Cymry against the Saxons. Mr. Pearson, a formidable opponent of Mr. Glennie, thinks that in spite of the fact that Scotland is distinctly richer in Arthurian localities, there are good reasons for considering Arthur to belong to the South or West of England, and among other evidence he refers to the British traditions collected by Geoffrey of Monmouth, in which Arthur is said to have been born at Tintagel, crowned first in Silchester by Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon on Usk, died in Cornwall and was buried at Avalon. In the Merlin of romance, Mr. Nash has shown that three persons of that name were confounded, and possibly the same may be true of Arthur. Nor must we forget the solar theory, according to which King Arthur becomes the Sun. The many points of resemblance in myths relating to Arthur and those of Greece, India, Scandinavia, Mexico, etc., seem alone to be explicable on this hypothesis. Everywhere we can trace a likeness to the sun in his course through the heavens. Rising full-orbed in the East, darkness flees before his all conquering darts, triumphing in his noonday glory, he is doomed to die, slain by Darkness, in the Western ocean; but he will appear again with the morn. So Balder, the Scandinavian God of Light, is slain by Hoder, the God of Darkness, but from the sleep of death he awakes again. The Mexican "Fair God" Quetzalcoatl, who is said to have sailed away in a boat, will return one day to reign over his people. And Arthur is defeated in the great battle of the West, after which he is received in the barge of those three Queens who

"Put forth their hands, and took the King, and wept."

He departed into Avalon, where he sleeps, to rise again and lead his people to battle. Again the darts of Apollo become the all potent weapons of the Solar heroes, the sword of Theseus, the Gorgon's head of Perseus, or the brand Excalibur of Arthur. However people may scoff at the attempt to reduce all popular legends to the region of Solar myths, it must be conceded that they have been, at least, an important factor in the formation of these legends. When our remote ancestors worshipped the sun—Baal, Belinus, Apollo—the source of all life, they builded better than they knew; and not merely from a scientific point of view; for in the first attempts of early man to describe the natural phenomena with which he is ever surrounded, and in which the sun occupies the most conspicuous place, is to be found the germ of poetry,—namely, the figurative use of language, and one is tempted to add, the germ of religion, always mindful of the fact that that germ is not one jot less impenetrably mysterious than the most highly developed organism. Verily, we are in and of the sun. Arthur, as we have him now, is not merely an historic personage, not merely the creation of the romancers of the Middle Ages, not merely a solar myth, but a union of all these elements, a glorious welding of the real and symbolic, the ideal significance of which it is the modern poet's promise to interpret; hence, in a poetical sense, "The March of Arthur" may come to be a synonyme for all that is hopeful in the future development of life, and in a new manner we may understand the ancient refrain chanted by the Bretons of the Middle Ages at all their solemnities,

"No! the King Arthur is not dead!"

The magic renown of Arthur was carried to Armorica by the ancient Britons, who had been defeated in the Island of Britain, and there received new vigor. He became an armed symbol of national liberty, and from the sixth century to the present day, the traditions and songs relating to Arthur have been adapted to the circumstances of the time. Thus, whenever there was to be a war, they saw as a sign the *avant courier*, the army of Arthur defiling at dawn of day to the summit of the Black Mountains, and they then repeated the following song, which, after a dozen centuries, is still found in the mouths of the Bretons, "Armed to defend their altars and their fires." Villemarqué learned it from an old fellow who said he had often sung it while marching against the enemy during the last wars in the West.

In the original Cornouaille dialect it runs thus:

Deomp, deomp, deomp, deomp, deomp, deomp, d'ar gad!
Deomp, kar, deomp, breur, deomp, map, deomp, tad!
Deomp, deomp, deomp, holl! deomp'ta, tud vad!

The very sound of which is enough to rouse one to brave deeds. The following is a literal translation from the French.

Let us go, go, go, go, go, go, to the combat!
Go parent, go brother, go son, go father!
Go! go! go all! Let us go then, men of bravery.

The son of war said to his father in the morning—
"Behold there are cavaliers at the summit of the mountain.

"Cavaliers who pass mounted on gray coursers
Who sniff the cold!

"Serried ranks six by six; serried ranks three by three;
A thousand lances gleam in the sun.

"Serried ranks, two by two, following the banners
Which wave in the wind of Death.

"Nine lengths of the cast of a sling,
From one end of the line to the other.

"It is the army of Arthur, I know it;
Arthur marches ahead to the summit of the mountain.

"If it is Arthur, quick to our bows and arrows!
In advance of his army, let the dart fly!"

Scarcely had he finished speaking when the cry of war
Reverberated from one end to the other of the mountains.

"Heart for eye! head for arm! death for wound,
In the valley as upon the mountain!
And father for mother, and mother for daughter!

"Stallion for mare, and mule for ass!
Captain for soldier, and man for child!
Blood for tears, and sweethearts for sisters!

"And three for one, thus we must do, in the valley as upon
the mountain,
Day and night, until the valleys roll with waves of blood!

"If we fall pierced in the combat we shall be baptized in
our own blood
And we shall die with joyous heart.

"If we die as Christians and Bretons should
We shall never die too late!"

The generous sentiment of the last strophe forms such a strange contrast to those immediately preceding, with their horrible ferociousness, that it has doubtless been added in more modern times, and has probably done much towards saving this martial song from oblivion, for it was always repeated three times by the singers whom it raised to a pitch of enthusiasm. There is, however, a stirring ring to the first part of the song, and the vision of the cavaliers mounted on gray coursers who sniff the cold, the serried ranks with the thousand lances that gleam in the sun, steadily advancing in the clear blush of morning to the summit of the mountain, is one not easily to be forgotten.

HELEN A. CLARKE.

THE INFLUENCE OF BUILDING MATERIALS UPON STYLE.

THE materials available for construction have in all ages and among all nations influenced the architectural style. The Egyptians employed sandstone and granite, quarried from the walls that bounded the Nile valley, and their structures, almost mountain-like in their massiveness, have endured in their stern grandeur even to our day. To the Assyrians, dwelling in the broad plain of Mesopotamia, minerals which could be hewn into blocks were difficult of access, while clayey mud, capable of conversion into brick by drying in the sun or baking, was everywhere plentiful. Magnificent though the Ninevite palaces must have been, with their immensely thick walls lined with sculptured slabs or gorgeous with paintings and mosaic-like decorations, they lacked both the solemn grandeur and the durability of the Egyptian, and all that is left does but enable us to plausibly conjecture the ensemble. Many writers have thought to trace the decorative detail of the Assyrians to the tent with its adorned draperies, but it is clear that the constructive detail was the child of the materials employed. There came the Hellene, with his love of beauty joined to his knowledge derived from the pre-existent Egyptian and Ninevite civilization. He affected marble, white and crystalline, comparatively easy to quarry and to work, yet, in the glorious climate of the sunny isles and peninsulas which yielded it, enduring almost as Nature herself. With this material the Greek worked within a limited circle of architectural forms, which he refined into exceeding beauty, and adorned with sculptures such as have never since been equalled. The sovereignty of the Eastern world gave the later Greeks a wider range of forms and materials, but at the expense of the refinement of earlier times.

Rome used all materials that came to hand, even as she worshiped the gods of the nations she had subdued. Granite, marble, sandstones, limestones, brick, and plaster tiles, mosaic of colored stones, metal-work, enabled the Romans to erect buildings suitable for a wide range of purposes, and gave them a far more extensive series of architectural forms than had been possessed by their predecessors. It has often been said that Roman architecture was but a continuation and to some extent a debasement of the Grecian, but this is only true in a limited sense. The Greek taught the Roman his temple style, and thus the "membering" as the Germans call it, that is, the mouldings, the bases, shafts,

and caps of the columns, the surface-forms of the Roman edifices, were Greek, with many variations, it is true, yet still with considerable resemblance. But the Romans were greater engineers than the Greeks, and built mightier edifices with, for the most part, materials the individual pieces of which were smaller. Construction is as much a part of architecture as is architectural effect, and the employment of new constructive methods must in the course of time influence the membering. Thus it was that the columnar "orders" of the Greek gradually lost their significance, and became a mere screen applied in front of the arenated constructions, the long ranges of piers alternating with arches, which rose at Rome and in the provinces. The "orders," and with them the entire system of ornamental detail used along with them, became degraded, but the piers and arched openings gained character until at last the discovery was made that the orders could be dispensed with, and the round-arched style arose. This pregnant discovery was made just as the Roman empire fell to pieces, and thus it came to pass, partly through differences of nationality, but largely through diversity of materials, that each fragment of the great wreck had a certain manner or style of its own.

Byzantium added the dome to the pier and barred vault, and revelled in mosaic-work upon the broad flat surfaces of the interiors. In the north of Italy brick was used to a great extent, arcades were employed as decorative features, and colored materials were in vogue. Germany, France, and England each had its own variety of that style of the pier and round arch which was evolved from the necessity of using small blocks of stone throughout all the constructive masses as well as in the vaults. Entirely constructive was the so-called Gothic style, the pointed arches of which avoided the tendency of the semicircular arch to collapse at the crown and rise at the haunches, yet rendered necessary a thoroughly thought-out abutment system to convey their thrust downward.

Great height, combined with apparent lightness of the supporting masses, was gained by the use of the groined vault and buttress, but stained glass was also a great factor in the development of the pointed style. The cathedral was a series of stone frames for stained glass pictures.

When a change of taste brought about the revival of the Roman style the difference between brick and terra-cotta architecture on the one hand and stone on the other became more manifest than before, and the former materials took a higher rank than they had before occupied. Too soon stucco became popular. Rough brickwork with rough carpentry embedded in it was covered with composition that imitated stone; but though attempts were made to preserve the outward appearance, the debased material produced its effect, and stuccoed structures, whether intended to be Grecian, Roman, Gothic, or Renaissance, sank into the same dreary level of inanity. The revival of the Gothic was brought about by lovers of honest construction, and the effect of the reform was felt by those who still adhered to classical forms. Victorian Gothic, as it has been dubbed, seems to have had its day, but the age of stucco is over. However styles are mixed, whatever manner may be the passing fashion of the day, our modern structures exhibit upon their face the materials of which they are composed. Terra-cotta and moulded brick and tile, yield ornament at a comparatively low cost, stone of every kind is obtainable, iron finds extensive application, and the almost endless varieties of these together with various woods and other less extensively used or less massive materials influence the result so much that it seems impossible for us to have a style even if we desire it.

Since our wants and our materials are protean, the style of the twentieth century, if such a thing be evolved, must be far more varied and plastic than any previous style has been.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT is a proverb among the Jews of Europe that "every country has the Jews it deserves." This saying is very complimentary to Philadelphia. No city of the Union has been so favored in the high character and the public spirit of its Jewish residents, as a whole, and of their most distinguished representatives in particular. The Gratzes, Harts, Phillipses, Leesers, and others in the past, to say nothing of the living, have been citizens who weighed as well as counted in the sum of our population. And it is pleasant to observe that the relations between our fellow-citizens of Hebrew blood and the Christian majority have been almost invariably pleasant. There has been very little of the offensive social friction which has been seen in New York.

It was therefore appropriate, when the fiftieth anniversary of the first Jewish Sunday-school occurred, that it should be an occasion of pleasant reunion and friendly congratulation, in which

Christians took part. The first school was started by Miss Rebecca Gratz, (for love of whom it is said Washington Irving long remained a bachelor, and who furnished, through his description to Scott, the original of the *Rebecca* of "Ivanhoe"). These schools now are established in connection with nearly every synagogue in the city, and they make use of the enforced leisure of our Christian Sunday in instructing the young in the principles of religion, morality, and industry.

THE Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania for the current academic year shows that there are 146 professors and instructors in the seven faculties, giving instruction to 1187 students, an increase of 16 instructors and 99 students since last year. In the matter of attendance, the Medical faculty leads with 435 students. Next comes the College department with 324. Law has 149; Dentistry, 123; Veterinary Medicine, 57; the Post-graduate course in Philosophy, 54; Biology, 34. Taking up the departments included in the College Faculty we find 170 students in Science; 101 in Arts; 38 in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy; 10 in Music, and 5 in biological studies.

Women appear in the Catalogue as students in Music (7), in the Post-graduate course in Philosophy (7), and in Biology (1). There are two Japanese students learning American Political Economy in the Wharton School, and two in lower classes who will enter the Wharton School.

REVIEWS.

HARVARD REMINISCENCES. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Preacher to the University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, Emeritus. Pp. vi. and 216. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

DR. PEABODY is the veteran professor of Harvard University. He graduated in 1826 in the Arts faculty, and then proceeded with the study of theology in Harvard Divinity School. His teachers in these two faculties ranged from graduates 1776 to graduates of a few years' standing. He is a link whose personal relations thus connect the life of to-day with that of colonial times. His reminiscences are connected with persons chiefly from Aaron Dexter of the class of 1776, down to Charles Eames, of the class of 1831. He gives us his first-hand impressions of many very eminent men,—of President Kirkland, the two Henry Wares, Josiah Quincy, Judge Story, Andrews Norton, George Ticknor, Edward Everett, John G. Palfrey, Charles Follen, George R. Noyes, George Ripley, C. C. Felton, Benjamin Peirce, Chandler Robbins, and others of lesser note. As he has confined the list to professors and officers of the college, and his own classmates, there are many names missing of which Harvard is proud. No doubt Dr. Peabody could tell us much of Channing, Emerson, Jones Very, Longfellow, and others whom the plan of his work excludes; and we hope he will follow up this first volume by a second.

The work is equal to its author's high reputation in the excellence of its execution. It is no easy matter to characterize some sixty people, who in their professions and their outlook on life, belonged for the most part to a single group. But Dr. Peabody has a sense of the subtle differences which make mankind so various that just as no outer face reproduces another, so does no inner face of character reproduce any other. Even where he gives less than a page to those whom he knew but slightly, or where relative importance calls for no more, he manages to justify their inclusion in his list. Nor is the humorous element wanting in the book, although kept in its proper place. No doubt Dr. Peabody could have inserted far more good stories than he has. Of Dr. Noyes, for instance, it is recorded that he sometimes let his attention wander while his tongue is conducting the chapel devotion. On one occasion he is said to have prayed: "Make the inattentive, attentive; the impatient, patient; the industrious, dustrious!"

We observe that very few, indeed, of the professors and officers here recorded were other than graduates of Harvard. The chief, if not the only exceptions, are the instructors in foreign languages, of whom Dr. Charles Follen was the most eminent. Like other exiles from Germany in the era of reaction which followed the War of Liberation, he seems to have been a disciple of Father John, the patriarch of German gymnastics. He introduced gymnastic drill at Harvard, which probably was the first American college to sanction it. He published the first German Reader for the use of American students. Dr. Peabody speaks of his "zeal in the anti-slavery cause" as preventing his permanent settlement in any of the Unitarian churches. Was it not the same zeal which caused the termination of his connection with Harvard College? In the fifteen years between his arrival in America and his death in the burning of the *Lexington*, he made an impression such as no other foreign scholar has made in America in the same time.

The book closes with a chapter on "Harvard College Sixty Years Ago," which will not make the undergraduates of to-day sigh for the good old times when his grandfather was a sophomore. Early hours, a cold chapel, coarse fare, mechanical hearing of recitations, utter hostility of the taught to the teachers, a narrow range of studies, and a low grade of scholarship were the characteristic features of college life.

A CRITICAL HISTORY OF SUNDAY LEGISLATION FROM 321 TO 1888 A. D. By A. H. Lewis, D. D. Pp. xi. and 279. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Lewis's book is not what the title calls for,—a critical history of Sunday legislation,—but a collection of materials for the preparation of such a history. It is preëminently a book of quotations, not only from the laws, but from historians of church and state of both earlier and later times. Nowhere that we know of is there so much information as to the past history and present status of legislation about Sunday; and the information is well arranged and so far as we can see both accurate and complete. It is instructive also. The strictest in the matter of Sunday observance will see how far they fall short of the ideal which once was accepted as obligatory.

In Dr. Lewis's opinion there ought to be no law to enforce any kind or degree of Sunday observance. At times he seems to hint that any observance of the first day of the week, whether enforced by law or not, is a piece of pagan superstition growing out of the old Sun or Bel worship of pre-Christian times. He rejects the idea that Sunday is in any sense a Christian substitute for the Jewish Sabbath, and that with a heat not becoming a critical historian. He regards legislation on such matter as entirely inconsistent with the fundamental principles of Christianity.

We think the chief confusion of ideas in the case is one which is common to Dr. Lewis and to those whom he finds fault with. It is that Sunday is an ecclesiastical institution, and cannot be a religious observance unless it is. The whole Bible contradicts this assumption. The law of Moses, the Commandments included, were proclaimed not to a Church, but to a Nation. They are statements of the essential, ethical conditions of national existence, unity, and well-being. The Fourth Commandment specifies the alternation of rest and work among these conditions. All experience justifies the commandment. Before the development of a rapid societary movement through the organization of the nation, there was no need of rest. Abraham and his posterity observed none before the Mosaic time. But with the new kind of life in closer association and swifter movement, a periodic day of rest became indispensable to social and individual sanity. With every advance in the pressure of life, the day has become more needful. And it has to be established by law, because the whole of society must rest together. Some countries, quite independently of the Mosaic institution, worked out the problem for themselves. They generally had three rest-days each month, instead of four, as the Japanese had. Others adopted the Jewish custom as soon as they became cognizant of it. This was the case very generally with the Greeks and Romans, as we learn from Josephus, and from incidental references in Horace, Juvenal, and other pagan authors. It also is true of the Japanese in our own time.

The Christian Church has no special relation to the weekly day of rest. It allows one man to esteem one day above another, and another to hold every day the same. The Primitive Church held its meetings for worship every day of the week. But the Christian state, when it arose in the days of Constantine, had to reaffirm the same principle as did the Jewish state. It had to enforce a rest-day for the sake of human welfare, and it not unnaturally chose the first day of the week, as being the day of the week on which Christ rose from the dead. Unfortunately the ecclesiastical and clerical idea obscured the true grounds of this action, and gave rise to extravagances and severities which have brought all Sunday laws into disrepute.

CATALOGUE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL LIBRARY, and the Books of Reference in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Board of Public Education, Philadelphia, with Bibliographical Notes and References. By James MacAlister, Superintendent Public Schools, Philadelphia. Printed by order of the Board. Pp. xii. and 184. Philadelphia: Burk & McPetridge, Printers.

The collection of this admirable library on pedagogics is one of the many distinct and valuable services Mr. MacAlister has rendered to our city since he became Superintendent of its schools. Such a collection has more uses than one. Its very existence implies the recognition of the fact that education is a science and an art, which requires study and does not "come by nature." At the same time it furnishes the teaching force of the city with a practical apparatus of immediate utility. And it helps to the recognition of the fact that books have entered so much into the life of

the modern world, that no great city can escape the necessity of collecting them in order that its work may be done adequately. The principle which justifies this collection demands a great public library for Philadelphia.

It is not necessary to say that the collection is admirably selected and well arranged. After works of reference come treatises on the history, the theory, and the practice of education generally. Then come books relating especially to the education of the youngest, books on hygiene, on the education of the deaf, dumb, and the blind, on female education, on education at home, etc. Every grade of institution from the kindergarten up to the university, and every topic to be taught, from needlework up to ethics, has its chapter. There is even a chapter on juvenile literature.

Of course every one who has much acquaintance with this literature, will miss books he thinks worthy of a place. We find the second series of Dr. Ludwig Wiese's "German Letters on English Education" (1879) but not the first translated by Lieut. Arnold, (London, 1854). Several of Frederick Maurice's works are specified, but not "The Workingman and the Franchise: Chapters from English History on the Representation and Education of the English People" (1866); nor "The Educational Magazine" (1839-41). Prof. Adam Sidgwick's "Discourse on the Studies of the University," (1835), and Prof. E. B. Pusey's "Collegiate and Professorial Teaching and Discipline," (1854), should be put beside Newman's "Idea of a University." Of American books we miss the delightful "History of a New England District School," Dr. Wood's "History of the University of Pennsylvania," Mr. W. H. Barnes's "Thoughts on Education," "The Philips-Exeter Lectures" by McCosh, Hale, Porter and others (1887), and Amanda B. Harris's "Old School-days," (1886). And we find that the collection of economic treatises does not embrace a single work by Henry C. Carey.

CALIFORNIA OF THE SOUTH: ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, RESOURCES, [ETC.] By Walter Lindley, M. D., and J. P. Widney, A. M., M. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Like most descriptive guide books, especially when written (as this is) by residents of the locality, this book includes in its description all the essential features of a Garden of Eden. At the same time, the region it describes affords good reason for enthusiasm. South California, (and we must carefully distinguish between this California and that of the North,) consists of the five counties, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and Santa Barbara, with an area equal to that of the State of Ohio. This country is cut off from the northern section by the Sierras, which, following the sharp bend of the coast, turn directly eastward at Point Conception, and form a back-ground for the sunny coastland below, which is both picturesque and climatically useful. The climate of Southern California has always been its boast, and for thirty years has made it deservedly the most popular health resort on the Pacific coast. Mr. Widney's elaborate account of the Climatology of the Pacific coast, (comprising Part I.) aims to give all information in regard to the sanitary value of the different localities, and as he is Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Southern California, he must be presumed to speak, to a certain degree, as one having authority.

The writers of this book, however, are inclined to resent the idea that the California of the South owes its importance to its value as an asylum for the bodily ailing; they say it has a destiny beyond the relief of the asthmatic and the restoration of consumptives. Parts II. and III., which take up in detail the five counties, with their towns and the adjacent islands, are written to show that South California is also industrially busy and thriving. Its cities are easy of access, have telephones, cable cars, and electric street illumination. Moreover, the resources of these five counties alone, in the way of the fruit and vine industries, are showing themselves equal to competition in the East with the imports from France, Spain, and Italy. Los Angeles and San Diego as seaports are claimed to have gone far towards destroying the monopoly of trade hitherto enjoyed on this coast by San Francisco. Lastly, and this is one of the least of the many inducements to immigration, the expectation is confidently entertained that Southern California only awaits the requisite population in order to apply for admission as a separate State.

To one who does not contemplate emigration, or who possesses sound lungs, the most interesting part of the book is the account given of the Mission Indians and of the labors of their active friend, Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson. This estimable lady, we are told, is still held in grateful remembrance by all the Los Angeles Indians, and many have availed themselves of the law which was due chiefly to her labors, and which allows an Indian to enter 160 acres of land under the usual restrictions. Camulos Ranch, some distance north of Los Angeles, will be remembered as the scene of Mrs. Jackson's novel, "Ramona."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE American Copyright League has just sent out its first publication—a tract of 16 pages entitled "What American Authors Think of International Copyright." It contains letters from forty-five authors.

General David H. Strother, widely known by his *nom de plume* of "Porte Crayon," died on the 8th instant, at Charlestown, W. Va., aged seventy-two. He came of an old Virginia family and was a cousin of John P. Kennedy, author of the once famous "Horse Shoe Robinson." He studied art and spent much of his early life in Europe. Returning, from 1853 to 1860 he contributed a series of brilliant sketches to *Harper's Magazine*, in which he may be said to have originated the now common method of illustrating the text by views of the scenes described. "Porte Crayon" became a high and deserved favorite. Although a Southern man, Mr. Strother entered the Federal army and served with credit through the war, reaching the rank of brigadier-general. He was for seven years Consul-General to Mexico, by appointment of President Hayes.

Professor A. H. Sayce has written to a friend in England that two hundred cuneiform tablets were recently found in Upper Egypt.

The English papers announce the death of the Reverend Perry Badger, the well-known missionary, author of a work on the Nestorians and of the standard English-Arabic dictionary.

The notes for a bibliography of the writings of Thackeray, which have appeared in the London *Athenæum* during a number of months past, have been collected by Mr. Charles P. Johnson, who will print them in a volume, with considerable alteration and additions.

A collection of the songs sung by the sailors of all nations at their work has been made by the daughter of the Russian consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne. They are veritable sea-songs and in many cases the words and music had never before been taken down until the work was done by this young lady. She made the round of the English seaports for the purpose and got the sailors to sing to her. The collection is to be published by Kegan Paul, under the title of "The Music of the Waters."

Ginn & Co. bring out immediately "Helps to the Intelligent Study of College Preparatory Latin," by Professor Karl P. Harrington.

D. C. Heath & Co. will soon issue Schiller's "Ballads," edited, with an introduction and notes, by Henry Johnson Longfellow, professor of modern languages in Bowdoin College.

A hearing in the suit of George H. Tilden, nephew of the late Samuel J. Tilden, to test the legality of the library clause in the will of his uncle, began before Judge Lawrence, in the New York Supreme Court, Special Term, last Monday. It was admitted that the estate amounted to \$4,700,000 personal and \$500,000 real property, and that after all legacies were deducted \$4,400,000 would remain for the library trust. The case will be argued on the 21st instant. The Trust is already incorporated.

Mr. John Morley has undertaken to write the monographs on "Walpole," "Chatham," and "Pitt," for Macmillan's new series of political biographies.

The publication of the memoirs of the Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, the first volume of which appeared not long ago, will not be continued. It seems that the second volume contained some interesting revelations about Prince Bismarck, and the publication of the work has been postponed in order to spare the susceptibilities of the German Chancellor.

Rev. J. I. Mombert will issue by subscription, through D. Appleton & Co., a "History of Charlemagne."

A trustworthy and cheap Arabic-English dictionary is at last underway. It is the work of Mr. H. A. Salmoné, and will be published by Trübner & Co.

J. S. Virtue & Co. announce a re-issue of Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare in eight monthly volumes at 6s. each. Each volume will contain 500 pages of text and 150 illustrations, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, C. R. Leslie, J. M. W. Turner, and other famous artists.

The number of books published in Constantinople in the last Mussulman year was: Turkish 107, Greek 49, Armenian 41, French 8, English 3, Bulgarian 4, Hebrew 3, and 1 in Volapük. If Volapük can provide for the exigencies of Turkish and Turanian grammar it will have stood a severe test. Constantinople possesses forty printing offices and as many lithographic establishments.

Messrs. Cassell & Company have ready a life of the late Emperor of Germany, by Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent. The early chapters have been in type several weeks, but the book has been held back in anticipation of the sad event that has plunged all Germany in sorrow.

Mrs. Bryan Waller Proctor, widow of "Barry Cornwall," died this week in London, aged eighty-six. She was the mother of the brilliant poet Adelaide Proctor, who died so prematurely, and had been for many years a leader in London society.

The Autobiography of Garibaldi, although it has been brought out in Italy, will not appear here in book form until it has been published serially in *Harper's*.

Sir Henry Maine left a large number of manuscripts, and it is probable that a selection from his papers on Indian, political, legal, and literary subjects will be published in the autumn. He was an admirable writer on every topic that he touched.

The announcement is made from London that a new edition of that justly famous book, Colley Cibber's "Apology," is in preparation by Mr. Nimmo. It will be edited by the capable Robert W. Lowe.

The first volume of the newly projected "Statesman's Series" of W. H. Allen & Co., edited by Lloyd C. Sanders, is ready,— "Beaconsfield," by G. E. Kebbel. Among volumes to follow are "O'Connell," by J. A. Hamilton, "Gambetta," by F. A. Marlzais, "Gortschakoff," by Charles Marvin, and "Palmerston," by the editor of the series.

Sidney Lusk's novel, "Mrs. Peixada," published by Cassell & Company, has been translated into French by the Countess Dillon, a daughter of that Lord Graham who became famous through his championship in England of the cause of Louis Napoleon. The story will run as a serial through the *Journal des Débats*.

The late Edward Lear is said to have been almost a worshipper of Tennyson. He called his house at San Remo Villa Tennyson, and made a complete set of landscapes illustrative of descriptive passages in the Laureate's poems.

Lee & Shepard will soon publish "Chips from a Teacher's Workshop; or, Educational Topics of the Day," by L. R. Klemm, Ph. D., formerly supervisor of the German department public schools, Cleveland. They also have in press a book on "Religious Duty," by Frances Power Cobbe. The volume treats of duty, offenses, faults, and obligations in a religious life, and is designed as a contribution towards a vast object,—the development of Theism as a religion for the life, no less than a philosophy for the intellect.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE March number of *The Writer* (Boston), is especially varied and valuable. In addition to a melange of fact and suggestion most useful to literary workers, it contains a number of professional articles by writers of authority. Among these we may specify as particularly bright and helpful: "Preparing Speeches," by Hon. John D. Long; "Newspapers for the Day," by George Alfred Townsend; "Rejected Manuscripts," by C. N. Hood; "Marketable Literary Goods," by Maud Meredith, and "Class Journalism," by John K. Allen. It may be said unreservedly that no venture of the kind has ever had the equal value and promise of *The Writer*, and it ought to be handsomely sustained by all those interested in the art of literature.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of the *Independent*, was thought to have received fatal injuries by being run over in New York a few days ago. He is believed by his friends now, however, to be out of danger.

Amélie Rives will contribute her first novel to *Lippincott's Magazine* for April. It is entitled "The Quick or the Dead?" and is described as full of interest. A portrait of the authoress, and a biographical sketch by an intimate friend, form other attractions of the number.

Karnataka Vancevilasa is the title of a native newspaper for ladies, just begun in Mysore, India. Features of the publication will be translations from Shakespeare and biographies of eminent women.

Mr. Laurence Hutton was recently asked if he had anything appropriate for the columns of the new weekly, *Garden and Forest*. He answered that he could furnish two thousand words or so on the various engagements of Edwin Forrest at Niblo's Garden—if such an article was thought to be pertinent.

ART NOTES.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have wisely decided to open the galleries in the evening during the last week of the current exhibition,—that is to say on the evenings of March 23, 24, 27, 28, and 29. This is a step which has been repeatedly advocated by those who have felt the deepest interest in the exhibitions, and it hardly can be doubted that it will have highly satisfactory results.

The sales of the exhibition, notwithstanding some early indications to the contrary, have thus far been discouragingly small, a fact for which it is hard to account, when the excellence of the exhibition is remembered, on any other ground than that of the closing of the doors during the only part of the day when it is possible for men of busy life to attend. Men, that is, who have money to spend on pictures, for it is not to be forgotten that in communities like ours, although there are a good many persons who have leisure enough to go where they please in the day-time, they are for the most part people of relatively limited means, and cultivated, and respectable as of course they are, they are not the people on whom the arts must depend for substantial support. It is high time that this was understood and acted upon in other matters besides the opening of the exhibitions in the evening.

If with this added opportunity for the accommodation of those who cannot visit the galleries in the day-time, the attendance and the account of sales are not both materially improved, the fact will be evidence of a want of interest in art on the part of our people that will be certainly disheartening. The exhibition is one of really unusual interest, and deserves the fullest and most substantial encouragement that our city can furnish.

Mr. Fred. J. Waugh has an important landscape on exhibition in Chestnut street, which is attracting merited attention. It is entitled a "Trout Brook," and is evidently an upland scene, near the sources of the stream. It is apparently a literal transcript of facts found in nature, and was doubtless studied on the spot, the close rendering of scattering details suggesting the non-discriminating impartiality of the camera. The color-scheme is, to say the least, unusual. The various objects seem to have been rightly seen, and the local color is recognizable as true to nature; but if the general effect is true, it is phenomenal and curious.

With these admissions further criticism must be all in praise of the work. Mr. Waugh is one of the many young American painters who have made good progress while studying in France, and he is one of the few who have continued to make good progress since returning home. The present picture marks a distinct advance on anything he has heretofore exhibited. It is, as intimated, a faithful report; the facts being correctly observed and set down with artistic ability, that is, the ability of an artist with trained perceptive faculties and trained powers of delineation. It might be all this and yet have only the value of a photograph, but above and beyond this, it has the poetic quality that distinguishes the picture from the topographic drawing. The artist has seen and rendered the facts, and has also understood and rendered their meaning. He has caught the spirit of the scene, has conceived an idea of it, and has expressed his idea on the canvas. This is more than can be said of the general run of landscape work, currently produced; and it is not too much to say that the picture entitles Mr. Waugh to a place among our most intelligent, serious and thoughtful painters.

Mr. Prosper L. Senat has a collection of etchings at the Art Club, large enough and important enough to be considered as a special exhibition. It is only within the past four years that Mr. Senat has given special attention to etching, but he early showed a masterly comprehension of the resources and the limitations of the art. The value of the line is beautifully illustrated in his work, and he has assured command of those charming effects of light and shade which impart such attractive qualities to the plate but which are so often attributable to good luck and the printer. In interpreting the mysterious shadows that lie along the shore at sunset, or the luminous reflections from the clouds that creep across the water, broken perhaps by a ship at anchor or a fleet of boats, this artist's needle has a wonderful cunning; and wide as is the field which the etchers of the day are exploring, few subjects are found more pleasing and few are more happily treated than the choice examples of Mr. Senat's store of work at the Art Club.

The National Academy Exhibition is beginning to take shape, and contributions numerous enough to insure a full representation of current production by American painters, both in this country and in Europe. The leading picture will doubtless be Mr. Thomas Hovenden's domestic interior, entitled "Their Pride." Mr. Eastman Johnson has entered a portrait, his engagements in this line apparently forbidding his undertaking anything beyond it. Mr. Winslow Homer is to send his "Eight Bells," a characteristic work, painted two years ago. Mr. Walter Shirlaw has two entries, and there are two by Mr. F. S. Church. The names of Messrs. Wyant, Henry, Tryon, Mowbray, Dewing, Ryder and indeed most of the better known painters in New York are already on the list. Philadelphia is not likely to be so strongly represented, as the Pennsylvania Academy Exhibition and the monthly collections at the Art Club have pretty much exhausted the resources of the studios.

The Peter Cooper memorial, which has been under discussion

for two years past, has at last been decided on. It is to be a portrait statue, placed in the small square in front of the Cooper Institute. The commission for this work has been entrusted to Augustus St. Gaudens, and, as it is understood the artist is to have a white card, it will probably be a life-size figure of bronze. The work could not be entrusted to better hands than Mr. St. Gaudens', but those hands must be over-full, by this time, and when it is remembered how many commissions he has recently undertaken, the apprehension will naturally be felt that a long time will be required for the execution of any new work.

The undertaking to raise funds for sending American works of art to the Munich Exhibition, has not been successful. Subscriptions to a small amount were pledged, but not enough to make it worth while to continue the endeavor.

The German Minister to the United States sent a suggestion to Congress, through Secretary Bayard, that an appropriation be made by our government to enable our artists to compete for the prizes offered by the Munich authorities but, by some means, this communication has been delayed in the State Department until, now, it is too late to get anything done.

An old question has been revived in a current discussion as to what the figure on the dome of the Capitol at Washington is intended to represent. The popular supposition is that this handsome and vigorous, if otherwise nondescript young woman stands for the Goddess of Liberty. It is true the original idea was that a "Statue of Liberty" of some sort should crown the dome of the Capitol, and in 1854 the sculptor Crawford, at the time living in Rome, was commissioned to model the figure. Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was then Secretary of War, refused to accept Crawford's model, for the reason that the Liberty cap which he placed on the head was an emblem of a freed slave and therefore obnoxious to slave-holders, and, moreover, the design, in other respects, the Secretary alleged, was a "menace to the South." A series of modifications ensued, with which Crawford eventually became so disgusted that he abandoned the work. The final result is that the figure does not represent anything whatever, unless, as Walt Whitman has suggested, it may be considered as an attempt at a compromise between a Greek goddess and a Choctaw squaw.

A portrait bust of Governor Ames of Massachusetts, modelled from life by John Donoghue, has been placed in the executive chamber of the State House, Boston.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

JOHN BULL, JR.; OR, FRENCH AS SHE IS TRANSLATED. By the author of "John Bull and his Island" (Max O'Rell). Pp. 168. New York: Cassell & Co.

BLACK ICE. By Albion W. Tourgée. Pp. 435. Cloth. \$1.25. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THE STORY OF THE GOTHES; from the earliest times to the end of the Gothic Dominion in Spain. By Henry Bradley. "Story of the Nations" series. Pp. 376. Cloth. \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PROPERTY IN LAND: AN ESSAY ON THE NEW CRUSADE. By Henry Winn. "Questions of the Day" series, No. XLVI. Pp. 73. Paper. \$0.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. (Mulready's Designs.) "Knickerbocker Nugget" series. Pp. 314. \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vol. I., A to Beaufort. New Edition. Pp. 824. Cloth. \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE ORDER AGAINST THE INDIAN VERNACULAR.

[We make the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association, in relation to the order issued by the Indian Bureau forbidding instruction in the vernacular.]

THE orders of the Indian Office forbidding any instruction in Indian languages, in any schools on the reservations, constitute the most noticeable achievement in the department of Indian education during the year. The following order has been sent to Indian agents: "Your attention is called to the regulation of this office which forbids instruction in schools in any Indian language. This rule applies to all schools on an Indian reservation, whether Government or Mission schools. You are instructed to see that this rule is rigidly enforced in all schools upon the reservation under your charge. No Mission school will be allowed upon the reservation which does not comply with this regulation." It is right to forbid the teaching of Indian languages in Government schools, but the interference with schools supported entirely by religious bodies, schools which receive no aid from the Government, is an act of official impertinence and usurpation to which the missionaries and churches need not submit unless they choose to do so. The prohibition of instruction in the Indian languages in schools not supported in any degree by the Government, is outside of the proper province of the Government, and is not likely to be sustained by the American people, if the missionaries choose to appeal to the country and to Congress. The missionaries have a right to teach Sanscrit, if they want to, so long as they pay their own expenses.

Let us recognize the essential and distinctive character and quality of

this action on the part of the Indian Department. So far as it is related to Mission schools, that is, to schools which are not supported in any degree by the Government, it is an unwarranted and unauthorized invasion of rights which American citizens have always enjoyed under our laws and free institutions.

This particular action on the part of the Department is entirely unintelligent in character. It is clear that it was not the result of careful observation or accurate knowledge of the facts of the situation. If the consequences had been foreseen by the Government officials, no intelligent and serious-minded man would have been willing to take the responsibility for these orders.

The orders are despotic in quality in the contempt for facts and indifference to existing conditions which they reveal.

Adaptation to facts is of the very essence of statesmanship, but this proceeding betokens mere whim and caprice, and is an attempt arbitrarily to substitute one condition of things for another. In several instances the orders have been promulgated and executed on the reservations with unnecessary harshness, and with a coarse disregard of the obligations of courtesy toward men who have labored long and efficiently, and with self-denying faithfulness, in the cause of Indian education.

The work of the churches and the missionaries has been injuriously interfered with, and the improvement and civilization of numbers of Indians is thus interrupted and postponed, while no good or benefit of any kind has resulted from this ill-advised proceeding.

Of course it is important to teach as much English as possible. It will be a good thing for all concerned when "Sioux" is as dead as the Indian tongue into which the Missionary Eliot translated the Bible, which now no human being can read, except, perhaps, one college professor in New England. The Dakota language has no literature or history and will have no future. But the instruction in the Indian language which has been prohibited was an adjunct and instrument of the religious teaching which is the main business of the missionaries, and was simply the means by which the Indians could receive the precepts of the Bible in their own tongue.

If these orders of the Indian Department were intended to promote or increase the knowledge of the English language among the Indians, they have not had that effect in the slightest degree, and they are not in any way adapted to produce that result.

There is no reason to suppose that a single Indian anywhere will ever learn ten words more of English by reason of these orders. There is, indeed, no provision made by the Government for any increase of facilities for the study of English. No new schools have been opened, or new teachers employed, for this purpose. The damage to the missionary work produced by these orders is their sole result. The instruction in the Dakota tongue may not be highly valued, but that is the affair of the missionaries, and of the churches in the east which sustain them. Any one may criticize or discuss it, if he likes, but no Government official has the shadow of a right to forbid it. The American people will remember that the pioneer work in the civilization of the Indians, infinitely the most difficult part of the undertaking, was done, not by the Government or any of its officials, but by missionaries, by the devoted men and women who, more than a generation ago, took their lives in their hands, and, leaving behind them forever the comforts of civilized life, went forth into the wilderness to labor for the salvation and civilization of these savage tribes, who had then no other friends. The work is continued in our day by worthy successors of the first laborers. It would be a lasting shame to American churches if they could so far forget the debt of gratitude and honor which they owe to the illustrious names of Pond and Williamson and Riggs, as to sanction or permit this interruption and reversal of the work which these saintly men began so long ago. The orders should be distinctly and wholly revoked and withdrawn. We have heard again and again from Washington that they had been modified, that they were never intended to hinder missionary work, etc., etc. But at the date of our latest advices these oppressive orders were still in force on the reservations, and a number of missionary schools have been closed and have not been re-opened.

DRIFT.

CONCERNING Miss Louisa M. Alcott, the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* writes:

"She had not been in good health for some years. She probably broke down from over work with her pen. Some time ago she sought relief from the new mind-cure, perhaps from curiosity rather than faith. Mrs. Burnett thought she had been benefitted. Miss Alcott was induced to try it in her case. She was disappointed, and said she had concluded to be patient and wait for help after the old method. She was a cheerful, active, hopeful woman by nature. Miss Alcott in early life was a very womanly person, though with none of that soft beauty which is so much admired in the younger portion of the sex. As she grew older she developed into a fine presence in which there was dignity and strength, which led one at once to feel that she was more than ordinarily endowed by nature. I remember to have seen her play in private theatricals quite cleverly during the days of the war. It was at this period that she wrote her 'Hospital Sketches.' I think that Mr. James Redpath, who now lies stricken by paralysis, was the original publisher. It has always seemed to me one of her best books, but it has never had great popularity. You know her first—and her only—really ambitious novel, 'Moods,' did not succeed, and as she afterwards rewrote it the story was not much more than moderately liked. Her own popularity surprised her in the end very much, and especially in the sources from which it sprang. It strikes me that her best epitaph is that she made good people interesting, for in too many other cases of wider popularity, the result has been attained by depicting wicked ones, or questionable characters, at least in part. Miss Alcott wrote quietly about good lives, and always gave the healthiest tone possible to her books."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Judging from appearances there are two men the Democrats are sore afraid of. One is Hon. John Sherman, and the other Gen. Ben Harrison. The same tactics are being used to injure

both. That John Sherman is the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans of Ohio for President need not be argued. Of course, he has enemies; no man, worthy the name of a man, who has been so long in public life as he, and had to do with important affairs, but has made enemies. But, despite this, he is the choice of the party in his State for the honor of the presidency, and any effort to deprive him of what is his due by virtue of high character, ability, and long service, can come only from political opponents, and malicious marplots. The stories printed in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of an effort to divide the Ohio delegation to Chicago against Mr. Sherman, using the name of Governor Foraker for the purpose, indicate the same tactics, and the same design, and the same genesis as similar efforts in Indiana to divide the State against General Harrison, and to prevent his nomination at Chicago. The indignant manner in which Governor Foraker resents the insinuation that he would allow himself to be misused for such a purpose shows the Governor to be the kind of a man Republicans take him to be. Even a tacit acquiescence by him in so disreputable and disorganizing a movement would kill him so dead, and bury him so deep, that there would be no political resurrection. If permitted to go forward the result might be the defeat of Mr. Sherman, the division of the party, and the possible loss even of Ohio to the Republicans in November; but no man, or set of men, would be so everlastingly held in contempt as the one who had permitted his name to be used, and the marplots who had conceived and carried forward the scheme.

And what could be the difference if the efforts to antagonize Mr. Sherman with an Ohio candidate should be carried forward outside the State with the connivance and consent of Mr. Sherman's Ohio enemies? If anything, such an organized effort would be meaner, because more cowardly, than the other. To go into his own State would at least have the merit of courageous fronting, while the other would be a sneaking method—uniting to promote a candidacy, the purpose of which is to defeat Mr. Sherman, at the same time professing with lip-service to be in favor of party harmony and desirous of party unity.

"Honest Republicans everywhere ought to discountenance these schemes of Democrats and marplots. Indiana Republicans are interested in the prompt exposure and confusion of the enemies of John Sherman in Ohio, for at least two reasons: one is because a like effort is making to divide the party in this State, and to defeat the probability of the nomination of General Harrison; and, secondly, because the Republicans of Indiana honor John Sherman, and would loyally and enthusiastically fight under his banner."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of a late date says: "The weekly payment act has been under discussion by the Labor Committee of the Legislature, which has refused to report a bill in favor of its repeal. The best evidence obtainable as regards this law is to the effect that, though it has been an inconvenience to the mills, owing to the frequent making up of accounts

and increased amount of time consumed in payments, it has been beneficial to the work people and that their best interests require its continuance. The district police are required to see that the law is enforced and their reports have been so uniformly in favor of the law that Chief Wade of the District Police is thoroughly satisfied that the frequent payment of money, allowing the work people a chance to buy for cash instead of on credit, saves their money and gives them increased comforts.

The investigation of the District Police show that the operation of the law has not been followed by the dire results predicted by its opponents, namely increased drunkenness and destitution. Even among many mill officers who have been talked with on the subject by the *Commercial Bulletin*, the admission is made that there is little if any increased drunkenness. It was claimed at the hearing before the Labor Committee that there had been a falling off in savings as shown by the deposits in the savings banks, because of the enforcement of the law. It may be true that the deposits in savings banks have fallen off, but it does not necessarily follow that the decrease was caused by weekly payments, which, the best obtainable information leads us to believe, have added to the comfort and happiness of the working people.

We had no intention of getting into a controversy about the candidacy of General Gresham for the Presidency, when we mentioned a few days ago that with all his good qualities he did not seem to us calculated to conciliate the elements and blend them in beautiful harmony, but we were bound to state that those who have rushed to the front with the use of his name were not aware of the nature and extent of his record and its applications, or they were not trying to tell the truth. The *Chicago Tribune*, we note, is sensitive about what we have been saying, and regards us as improper and doing things indiscreet. The *Tribune* is a wonderful sheet, abusing Sherman for the resumption of specie payments and for demanding justice to the people of the North and maintaining the protective system.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

At the sale, in New York city, of coins belonging to the collection of General Rush C. Hawkins, a proof set of United States pieces of the year 1858, comprising the dollar, half and quarter dollars, dime, half-dime, three cents and one-cent nickel brought the highest price, \$40. A set of 1849, without the three and one-cent pieces, brought \$39.50. A cent of 1794 brought \$3.05, and one of 1826, \$3.25. A half-dollar of 1794 went for \$3.80, and of 1801 for \$3.70, and one of 1802 for \$2.60.

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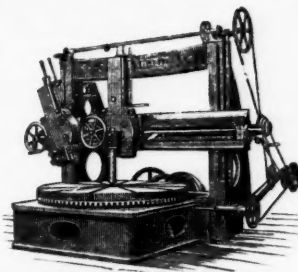
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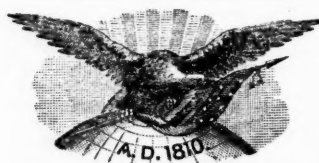
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